

In a large number of species, however, the apex is smooth and the radial riblets when present originate below the apex. These are the wide, ovate or subcircular species, usually more or less depressed, of which *A. fuscus* may be considered the type. In these the apex is blunt and smooth and the apical scar is not conspicuous. In *A. peninsulae*, however, the riblets in some specimens seem to extend clear up to the scar, but not into it. While in this respect this species seems an exception to the rule, that the depressed species have the apical region smooth, nevertheless its affinities are all with that group, and in spite of the apparently intermediate character of its apical sculpture, it seems better to class it with them. A similar tendency, though much more feeble, has been observed in one set of *A. diaphanus*.

The eastern American species, so far as examined, fall into two natural groups characterized by their shape and contour as well as this difference in apical sculpture. Pilsbry has already indicated them (loc. cit.) on other grounds, and it is interesting to find that the distinction apparently also holds good on structural grounds of some importance.

The following list of eastern American species is arranged with reference to their apical character:

Apex striate.	Apex smooth.	Not examined.
<i>rivularis.</i>	<i>fuscus.</i>	<i>obscurus.</i>
<i>tardus.</i>	<i>diaphanus.</i>	<i>elutior.</i>
<i>parallelus.</i>	<i>excentricus.</i>	<i>calcarius.</i>
<i>shimekii.</i>	<i>holdemani.</i>	<i>borealis.</i>
<i>filosus.</i>	<i>eugraptus.</i>	<i>ovalis.</i>
	<i>peninsulae.</i>	

Any collector, who has any of the unexamined species as here listed, will confer a favor by communicating with the writer.

A NEW HAITIEN CHONDROPOMA.

BY JOHN B. HENDERSON, JR., AND CHAS. T. SIMPSON.

Chondropoma superbum.

Shell having a small umbilicus, usually truncated, subsolid, somewhat shining; whorls 7, the two nuclear ones smooth and waxy; those remaining in the truncated shell 4; sculpture consisting of

rather fine axial threads, becoming finer behind the aperture; suture narrowly canaliculate, its lower edge finely denticulate; last whorl decidedly solute, free about one-fifth of its length; aperture almost regularly oval, vertical when viewed from its outer edge, oblique when viewed from the front; outer lip heavy, rounded and well reflexed; inner lip narrower, scarcely reflexed above; base within the umbilical region with faint spiral liræ; color brownish white, marked with brown spots arranged in longitudinal and revolving series.



Operculum paucispiral, finely ridged, calcareous without, horny within; nucleus excentric.

Length 25, greatest diameter 14, least diameter 11 mm. Length of aperture 10, diameter 7 mm.

Another shell. Length 21, greatest diameter 13, least diameter 7 mm. Length of aperture 9, diameter 6 mm.

Found on a high limestone hill back of Thomazeau, Haiti, many specimens, living and dead.

This species is somewhat closely related to *Chondropoma weinlandi* Pfeiffer, which is found on the plain about Thomazeau, but it is larger, solidier, more finely developed and painted, and has the last whorl much more solute and the outer lip more solid and reflexed. It varies a good deal in size and color pattern. There are occasionally faint longitudinal brown bands, and the darker spots which are usually longest in a spiral direction may become angular, rounded or almost blunted into axial rows.

It is a magnificent species, often quite as beautiful as *C. magnificum*.

SOME NOTES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CALYCULINÆ, WITH NEW SPECIES.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

The genus *Calyculina* has been pointed out by T. Prime¹ without a name, and named by Clessin.² It seems well-defined, since no species have been seen which were in doubt whether to be ranged under *Sphærium* or *Calyculina*.

¹ Mon. Corbiculidæ, 1865, p. iv.

² Mal. Bl. xix., 1870, p. 150, and used in "Cycladeen," p. 253.